Speech by Mr. Victor Garcia Costa held on March 19, 1981.

Chairman, brothers of the table, first of all I would like to thank the M.E.P. for the cordiality and solidarity with which they had received us, the assistance they have given us and to express our hope that these deliberations will be as successful as they have hoped.

I would like to express the congratulations of the Partido Revolucionario Febrerista of Paraguay. I don't know if you know but on the basis of an oral agreement of our party and the Partido Socialista Popular of Argentina, all the members of the Argentinian Party are affiliated or members of the Paraguayan party and vice versa.

Our brothers from the M.E.P. invited us to make a presentation on this subject and we accepted, eventhough perhaps we will only be able to express some ideas and concerns.

It is very clear that the complexity of the political problems as a consequence of a greater complexity from the economical and social standpoint makes it more difficult to give an answer that might point out the solution of the problems suffered by our region.

In this process we have gone from the economic standpoint and without exclusion from the primary contradiction between bourgeoisie and politariat to others such as empire and man nation. And that at present once the economic dominating power goes far beyond the frontiers of states by means of the transnational companies.
And the existence of the underdeveloped countries is the necessary consequence of the existence of dominating and developed countries.
In this manner we see that the simple forms of dictatorships non-economic dictatorships, and I want to remember in the fifthies and exile from the Dominican Republic made some differentiations between the different governments of Latin America and he pointed out the existence of non-autonomous dictatorships in the fifties in Latin America and he said that this simple and brutal forms of dictatorships of the fifties in our America as a projection of over one century of colonial domination and that had not reached the southern part of our continent appear supported on two phenomenons.

On one hand the existence of armed forces that are very powerful and highly technified and that due to different facts produce the overflow of the constitutional systems but that in practice exercise specific policies in the centers of the economic power.
On the other hand the appearance of doctrims that support this institutional overflow such as the national security doctrine, just mentioned by Tejera Paris.

The political tools have proved to be insufficient to face

the problems or the consequence of an economic domination that impulse a labour devision that is against or in opposition of the interest of our peoples and that can be observed in very clear socio-economic signs.
This is a fundamental truth that commits us. I would give as an example the case of Bolivia to analyze the internal steps and the international responsibilities to avoid a frustration of going back to the political democracy.
It is not sufficient to request elections and carry them out and to leave in the hands of new born democracies and therefore weak democracies free to the pressures of imperialism and the transnational companies without being able to answer the needs from the social and economic standpoint of our peoples and that become an instrument of a constant cycle of institutional alteration.

Within this complexity we have to pinpoint different characteristics and situations throughout the different countries of Latin America.

As I pointed out the transfer of possible solutions in a mechanical matter will not be of help for the solution of the problems we face.

In the Argentinian case to not recognized that the political and union leaders are within the country that these organizations acting as though they are doing it within great difficulties to not recognize the social structure of Argentina might be useful to prepare inefficient solutions. But it will not make it possible for the Argentinians democrats to really change the existing situation in Argentina.

To consider the problem of Latin America as a political problem only would be a mistake. Latin America in general terms and our country specifically are suffereing the consequences of the economic policy inspired in the so-called Chicago school.

There is a paper of Trias that has been printed by the Journal of the Latin-American Committee and that was previously published in the Journal Nueva Sociedad and that has to do with the multi-nationals and in which Trias who died recently, points out that the trans-nationals denationalize the economy when the decision-making centers are not in the countries where they operate and when they exercise and play the role or represent their own countries upon the regional economy.

In our country the regional economies are completely devastated.

If we ignore that Argentina is the Latin American country with the higher influence of the state in its economy, it covers utility companies, iron-works etc., we would be ignoring

that it is necessary also on economic and social plan with basic coincidence that will allow long duration planned of democratic stability.

The great growth of the gross national product in Argentina of 1980 is of zero and the inflationary rate of 88% per year. The deficit of the current account one from a 150 million dollars in 1979 to 450 million dollars in 1980 and the external debt that is of 28 million debt.

But we also need to reconstruct the Argentinian democracy on the basis of the drama of approximately 10 thousand dead people, several thousands of prisoners, some of them without any cause or process and thousands of exiles.

Therefore the popular political parties in Argentina participate with their leaders in the permanent Assembly for Human Rights that functions and protest against these situations and we do it within our country by means of obvious corpus, press conferences and whatever other means they have at hand.

This is also why the policy of multiple parties that has been functioning since the coup d'etat and that integrate the Justicialista Party, the Intransigente Party, the Partido Socialista Popular, Partido Socialista Unificado, Partido Conservador Popular and the Partido Comunista have expressed in many occasions their position in face of the situation we are living.

At that is also why December 18, 1980 the Partido Justicialista, Intransigente, Popular Cristiano, Revolucionario Cristiano, Socialista Popular, Socialista Unificado, Conservador Popular, Comunista y Frente de Izquierda Popular have constituted or carried out the most important event. An organization of the and for the defense of sovereignty, national patrimony and democracy that we understand is trying to prepare the most serious alternative to the political, economic and social situation of Argentina and that is saying this within the country. I am going to read

The last two years in our country a sistematic and efficient plan has been devloped to eliminate the popular sovereignty, to depossess the workers, to reduce and control the capability of reaction of the Argentina people, to eliminate the social-economic roots of the political change and to transfer to the monopolies the exploitation of national resources and goods produced in Argentina.

This document is signed by the leaders of the parties I have just mentioned and they represent something important in the Argentinian Life, Vicente Solano Lima, Fernando Nadra, member of the National Committe of the Communist Party, Raul Abanaue Caballero , member of the Central Committe of the Intransigente

Partido, Augusto Conteman Donald del Partido Popular Cristiano one of the lawyers who was recently in prison, Alberto Lazara President of the Partido Socialista Unificado, Vicente Leonaza Adi, distinguished peronist leader, Urinaza Berinbergo President of the Frente Izquierda Popular, and myself, secretary of the Partido Socialista Popular.

We believe that if the international and the member parties would like to play an important role that might contribute to the Argentinian Democracy, they should respond to the common position of the political party as a social, popular organization of the majority of our people that act within our country. That act in a joint manner, that participate in this forum to which I have already made reference and that in our opinion, the opinion of our country, because this represents 80% of the national political expression, the possibility of refounding the Argentinian democracy with economic and social justice and I will not extend my observations because our brother Bishop would like to take the floor after me, but I would simply like to point out, please do not doubt that in the Argentinian Republic we are struggling for the Union of Socialism.

And now a little bit as a joke, remembering and changing a little bit of what Tejera Paris said regarding one of the books of Romulo Gallegos, There are many parables of the hand and there is another one that says that in the fingers of the hand that have built or constructed the material society, not all fingers worked at the same level. The ones that worked the most are these 3, the thumb, the index and the middle finger and the other two fingers only serve to scratch ourself, so let the unity of socialism serve its real objectives and not only to scratch ourself.

Thank you.

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